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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 2nd, 1907.

The unrest which has arisen in India has drawn public attention at home to the relations existing between European and Eastern races and the difficulty which constantly crops up of arriving at any satisfactory mutual understanding. People in China are as familiar with this question as those in India; but it is to be feared that they have arrived at no more definite conclusions on the subject, than, to judge from information from the best sources, have been attained to in India. There is a saving belief among Europeans and more especially so among Englishmen that what has proved efficacious in the West must be equally so in the East, and this conviction is adhered to with commendable faith, in the face of undeniable facts that would by themselves lead to a precisely opposite conclusion. The matter unfortunately is not one of abstract belief, but of hard facts, and it thus happens that, with the best intentions, we have from time to time an unpleasant awakening and find that our advanced principles have not been productive of the effects which ought to have been brought about. In India the Government has for years past dealt with the people upon the broadest and most liberal principles. They have had as much freedom as it is possible to give them; education upon Western lines has been not only permitted but assisted and encouraged to the utmost; justice has been impartially

administered to all classes; taxation has been moderate and equitable; and, last but by no means least, little or no restraint has been placed upon the freedom of the Press. If the people would not be contented with Government upon these lines, it may be well asked what will content them. And yet we find that discontent of a serious character has arisen, and is likely to spread. This is certainly by no means encouraging; and it is not surprising that speculation has been rife as to what is the cause of this continued dissatisfaction. Some well-informed publicists are inclined to put it down to an inherent antagonism between the Eastern and Western mind; and to some extent this is true; but it is by no means the only cause of the difficulty. Eastern people look down upon Europeans very much in the same way as all people of quick and incisive intellect despise those of slower but often much more solid understanding—and while we openly smile at their peculiarities, they secretly laugh at our inconsistencies which they perceive with a clearness that would astonish us, if they gave utterance to their real thoughts. Once in a way this is done, and we wake up to the fact that they have "bettered the instruction" with respect to some of our most cherished principles in a manner which is at least a little embarrassing. It is something of this kind that has taken place in India. We have thought that we could not do better than encourage a large number of Indian students to study among other things our superior principles of Government, and the result is that they have come to ask why these liberal principles should not be carried to their legitimate conclusion, and the people of India be allowed to govern themselves their own way. To this question in the abstract it is not easy to give a reply; and the answer to it on the basis of simple fact, is not one that is likely to be accepted. The truth is that certain people have the power of Government, and also of self Government; and others notwithstanding that they may have equally good or possibly better intellectual facilities have not from one cause or other the power of governing. This we know to be the state of matters in India; but it is hardly to be supposed that the fact will be readily recognised by the Indian people generally and it is not surprising that they are easily misled by the "educated native", whose one id of a value of his education is to make use of it for his own aggrandisement. It is not unnatural that under the circumstances that have arisen the idea has been mooted that some restraint should be put upon the liberty of the Press, by means of which the above named views have been widely disseminated; but it is justly observed by the *Spectator* that "India is the last country where it is safe to sit on the safety valve"—and, whatever might have been the case years ago, it is certainly now too late to apply any such remedy. It is far better that, except in extreme cases, which the law can reach in India as well as elsewhere, open discussion should be allowed, as certainly it will do less harm than secret agitation. The real difficulty is that the people of India, just as is the case in China, and indeed to some extent everywhere, understand matters when put to them in their own way and cannot understand the plainest facts when they are enforced from a different point of view. The true policy of the Government should be to encourage a thorough mastery of native languages, customs and ideas, on the part of the officials and others, and thus have the means of placing the truth before the native population with something approaching the same force as that with which the agitators can put forward false and inflammatory statements.

A fine of \$7 was imposed by Mr. Hazland upon a sampan man for making fast to the s.s. *Johanna*.

The four men suspected of piracy were brought before Mr. Hazland yesterday but the case was again adjourned.

A Harbin telegram states that a regular steamer service has been opened on the Sungari between Harbin and Woolanohang.

The Bandmann Opera Company are to visit Hongkong next week, when two new plays will be produced.

It is reported that the Board of the Szechuan Railway is to conclude a loan of five million Taels with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

It is stated that the Dalai Lama is still at Hsinning and Mongols were coming from all directions to pay him homage. He will not leave for Tibet till after the summer.

Commander Mauger, of the ill-fated French cruiser the *Chenay*, who was afterwards thrown from a motor car in Shanghai and seriously injured, is now in a more hopeful condition.

A richha coolie, summoned at the instance of *Lieut. Moore, R.G.A.*, for demanding more than his legal fare, was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazland.

Last week there were 2 plague cases reported, and 21 deaths. With four cases yesterday (the fatal) the totals at date are 127 cases and 112 deaths. There were four cases of smallpox last week.

The following telegram was received yesterday at the Colonial Secretary's Office from H.B.M. Consul-General at Chefoo: "Quarantine enforced against Hongkong to day."

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is summoned for 12 noon to-day (Tuesday) for the purpose of releasing the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month.

We have received a letter on the subject of the question, illustrated by plans. The letter is held over for tomorrow's issue, in order to allow time for the reproduction of the plans, which we hope to issue as a supplement.

Mr. A. Foster has joined the Volunteer Corps and Gunner N. S. Forbes resigned on leaving the Colony, while Gunner B. Page is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for three months.

The body of a Chinaman, the accountant of the steam launch *Book On*, who was drowned in the collision between that launch and the *Hemphill*, last week, was recovered on Sunday at the Canton Steamboat Wharf.

The oil tank steamer *Santa Maria*, which has recently arrived at Sea-tie, reports that her cargo of 5,400 barrels of oil was lost "by mistake" during the voyage. Orders were given to pump the bilge water out of the steamer, but somebody blundered, and the pumps were connected with the oil tanks instead. The crew worked industriously pumping out the ship, and when the captain discovered the error the tanks were empty. The entire crew, from the captain to the cook, have been discharged.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents for the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. of Osaka send us a copy of the 15th Annual Report for the year ending 31st March, 1907, of that Company which they are representing in South China. They draw our attention to the fact that the Company transacts fire insurance business only and that its reserve funds in hand in excess of capital now exceed Yen 1,672,000. The Head Office of the Company was yesterday removed to Tokyo, and its address now is No. 12, Ginza-Itchome, Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

A boatman who went into a shop in Wing Lok Street on Saturday with \$100 in twenty cent pieces, was robbed in a rather barefaced manner. He had paid \$49 for sails and fittings for his boat, and while waiting for the receipt, placed the remainder of the money, which was tied up in a handkerchief, on the counter. A man entered the shop and, taking advantage of the boatman's attention being otherwise occupied, picked up the handkerchief and handed it to a confederate outside who lost no time in getting out of sight. The other, however, did not succeed in escaping and he was brought before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday, and remanded.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined a gift which a recent caller at the White House wished to make him. His visitor was Mr. Keene, president of the Independent Watch-Dealers' Association. The intended gift was a watch with an American movement and an American case, which Mr. Keene had bought in England from a dealer who had paid the watch trust 7 dols. 95c. for it. The same watch, he said, could not be obtained by an American dealer for less than 10 dols. 50c. It was engraved as having been presented to the President as "a demonstration of the methods of the American watch trust." Although Mr. Keene has been disappointed in his intention of presenting this specimen to Mr. Roosevelt, he has at any rate gained something for his cause by the publicity given to the incident.

A rumour is current in London that before very long it will be officially announced that Prince Edward of Wales is to be known henceforward as Prince David, and if he lives he will ascend the throne as King David, thus being the first English monarch of that name. The Prince's full name is Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David (the last four being the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales), and as has been published many times, he is always called David among the Royal family, though in the Court Circular his name regularly appears as Prince Edward. It is said that Queen Victoria had a liking for the name David, and she was wont to predict that a King David would reign over England who would be as great and powerful as was David, King of Israel.

Mr. Peter Keary writes:—Mr. W. L. Alden has delighted tens of thousands with "The Adventures of Jimmie Brown," "Told by the Colonel," "Van Wagener's Ways," etc. For some time Mr. Alden has been in anything but flourishing circumstances, and now at the age of seventy he has undergone an operation from which he is not likely to recover permanently. He is entirely without means, and I am trying to raise sufficient funds to send him home to Buffalo and make the remainder of his life free from want. Among those who have been kind enough to help me are Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Lord Northcliffe, Sir George Newman, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Miss Marie Corelli, Jerome K. Jerome, G. B. Bagge, Hall Caine, C. Arthur Pearson, H. Spottiswoode, Barry Pain, G. B. Sims, Francis Gribble, Robert Barr, and Bram Stoker.

On arrival of the battleship "Dreadnought" at Portsmouth it was discovered after she was docked that her double rudder on the port side had in some mysterious fashion been badly damaged. Recently it was reported that the "Dreadnought" had refused to answer her helm properly and that her steering had been erratic. There can be little doubt that the damaged rudder will account for what has greatly puzzled the authorities. How the accident happened is at present a mystery.

There would appear to be an increasing amount of spurious Hongkong subsidiary coins in circulation in the Colony just now. It has apparently become profitable to counterfeit the five and ten cent pieces as well as the larger coins. Not many people who receive "small change" go to the trouble of "ringing" every coin on the counter or the kerb stone, and small coin consequently stands a better chance of passing than the large silver dollars or half dollars which are balanced on the finger tips and "rung." The counterfeiting is apparently done at Canton. A new device seems to be to smear the coin with black ink, and to practically dumb the milled edge with thick red ink. There is reason to believe that English subsidiary silver coins are also being counterfeited at Canton.

An agreement relating to the perpetual lease land for the execution of Japanese settlement at Hanow, China, has been made public through the *Official Gazette* of Tokyo dated the 27th of May. The document is signed by Consul Mizuno and Customs Taisai Sang of Hanow and consists of four articles. Article 1 provides that the extension covers the piece of land bounded on the north by the river Han and on the east and west by prolonged boundary lines of the original settlement. Article 2 refers to a match factory owned by a Chinese concern and conducted within the settlement. The factory is henceforth to be brought under Japanese rule, receiving exactly the same treatment as any Japanese, while it is to be dealt with in the same way as the Standard Oil Company's Koroona Warehouse there in the future. The Chinese authorities are to lose all right of interference in connection with the factory, so soon as it is transferred from Chinese ownership. Article 3 relates to the way in which the boundaries of the extension are to be marked.

A series of disturbances which began in a small way in the vicinity of Kaishien, Eastern Szechuan, assumed rather formidable proportions. The origin of the trouble is to be attributed to the unduly heavy opium taxes which the local officials were seeking to impose in addition to the burden of the levy that was being made in the district to defray the expenses of some proposed new school buildings. Much of the money collected for the latter purpose was supposed to be embezzled by the collector, which, of course, created a great deal of dissatisfaction, and gave an opportunity to a number of disaffected characters, who were known to have been secretly practising Boxer drill and incitements, to excite the country people and start open disorders. Once the trouble was under way the Boxers appeared in the lead, and the sympathies of the whole countryside being undoubtedly with the movement, the leaders of the agitation speedily had over a thousand followers and things began to wear a very grave aspect indeed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS.]

SIR—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the see of Victoria, South China. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000, and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.—We are, &c.

J. M. Atkinson,
G. A. Bunbury Hon. Secretaries,
F. T. Johnson

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Char King Wai	...	20
Un Wan Kin	...	20
Tam Tin Kong	...	20
Li Po Kwai	...	20
Hui Chin Lam	...	20
U Chu Wan	...	20
Wong Kam Fook	...	20
Chu Tse Hing	...	20
Tsang Yam Fo	...	20
Leung Kin On	...	20
Wong In Tong	...	20
Kwok In Wan	...	20

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Manila and is due here to-day at noon. The N.Y.K. str. *Colombo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here to-morrow. The British str. *Wandsworth* left Saigon on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here on or about the 4th July. The British str. *Aberdeen* left Moji on the 30th June, for this port, and is due here on or about the 5th July. The M.M. str. *Zonkin* with the next French Mail, left Singapore on 1st July at 5 p.m., for this port via Saigon. The O. & O. str. *Doris* will sail from Yokohama on the 1st July, and is due here on the 9th July.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 1st.

The United Chambers of Commerce in Japan are circularising the Chambers in America with reference to the San Francisco disagreement; they have also written to President Roosevelt.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

FRANCE.

London, June 29th.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government on the conduct of the Wine growers agitation, by 323-233. M. Clemenceau has declared that the Royalists are conducting an insurrectionary campaign in the South. He said that the troops would be withdrawn when the law was respected.

THE PEKING TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

London, June 29th.

Prince Borghese on the 26th inst., was stopped by insurmountable obstacles on the South of Lake Baikal and returned to Misovik.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

London, June 29th.

The King has appointed 37 veterans of the Indian mutiny Military Companions of the Bath.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, June 29th.

The British delegates have proposed to the Hague naval commission, the prohibition of the employment of unmoored submarine mines, or mines which are liable to drift, and to restrict the use of mines in territorial waters to adjoining naval bases and fortified ports; notice of laying to be given to neutrals and all endeavours made to prevent the destruction of unnotified merchantmen.

INTERESTING CHINESE TRIAL OF KRUPP GUNS.

Another interesting trial took place at Tientsin on June 24th with a 7.5 c.m. field gun and a 10.5 c.m. light field Howitzer of the latest Krupp pattern before a commission of Chinese artillery experts from the Ministry of War and from the local military head office.

The guns are specially adapted to Chinese roads, and the trial was a big success. They remained absolutely rigid during the shooting. In order to test them an empty shell was placed on them but it remained unmoved by the discharge. The Howitzer was fired from behind a small hill so that the gunners could not see the target and had to be directed from a distant observation place. The powerful shell could be followed from the foot of the hill to the target, the large quantity of the explosive contained in the shells took effect.

With the field gun a three millimeter plate of the finest Krupp nickel-steel was perforated as if it were paper; while it was shown that the thickness of a gun's protecting armour did not penetrate, thus proving that the man serving the guns were safe from where, and fire. A brick wall about two feet thick was also smashed by explosive shells. The Chinese experts took the utmost interest in the proceedings, and asked questions which showed their knowledge of modern gunnery.

After each series of shots the experts rode to the targets and inspected them. The very successful trials were managed by Hauptmann Ahlers of the Krupp factory and by Mr. Bolts of Messrs. Mandl and Company, the local agents for Krupp.

The shooting was seriously handicapped by a mirage of unusual strength, which made it difficult to judge the distance and the effect of the shots.

The mirage had the effect of making the target appear to hang suspended above a sea. The German Consul, Herr Kaipping, Count Rex, the nephew of the Minister, Major von Barfus, Captain Kuhl, A.D.C., and several German officers were present at the trials.

CHINA AND TIBET.

It has been agreed to spend the sum of three million taels a year, in trying to develop the new Kiang territory and settle Chinese in all the principal valleys. Proclamations have been posted everywhere, calling for young farmers to go in and settle there, promising the necessary financial help to all who will avail themselves of this opportunity. But as this whole scheme is controlled by officials, the people cannot understand such philanthropic suggestions for their welfare coming from them, and thus want of confidence threatens to cause the whole scheme to fizzle out in good intentions. There are many poor people who would be only too delighted to go and settle in this territory, but when asked why they do not go, they reply, "because the officials control the finances."

China has entered on a definite forward policy in Tibet. More Chinese troops are to be sent into the country, and military schools for Tibetans are to be established. Some of the more promising Tibetan scholars are to be sent to China, at Government expense, to go through the leading schools.

There are those, however, who consider Tibet a burden to the Empire. Having already met China, endless trouble and expense, and likely to do so still more in future, they question whether it might not be a good policy to leave the "mantle" to look after themselves, or better still, sell the country for a good round sum to the Indian Government, and thus help the much needed funds for the development of the provinces and railway schemes.—N.C. Daily News.

THE WEST POINT MURDER.

The hearing of the charge preferred against four Indians of murdering a compatriot at West Point between May 15th and 16th was continued at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Hazland.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

The charge against Thaker Singh, one of the defendants having been withdrawn, he gave evidence, stating that on the 14th ult. he was in the company of an Indian watchman employed by Watson and Co. in Des Vaux Road and noticed the first, second and fourth defendants standing on the other side of the road. The fourth defendant called him and he and his companion joined the latter and proceeded in the direction of the Naval Yard. Defendant asked him when Mailla, the deceased, was going home to India, and witness replied that he was not going home yet. Then defendant asked if Mailla had remitted any money to India, to which witness replied that Mailla had sent 20 rupees a few days before and that the brother of Mailla had sent 200 rupees to India. Defendant did not return any answer to this, but afterwards remarked that he would tell witness something if he would ask upon it. Witness said:—Yes, if you will tell me something good, I will ask upon it. Then they separated. On the day following he met the third defendant and was informed that the fourth defendant wished to see him but he said he would not go to see him. The third defendant went away, and later that night the first and second defendants called upon witness. The first defendant told him that the fourth defendant wanted him and asked him why he wouldn't go, to which he replied that he was on duty and could not go. The first and second defendants caught him by each arm and dragged him from Duddell Street, up Ice House Street along Wyndham Street to the place in Queen's Road Central where the fourth defendant was employed. There he saw the third and fourth defendants. The latter asked him why he hadn't come, but he did not answer. The first defendant asked the fourth if the knife was all right, as the night was wet and dark. The fourth defendant said nothing. The first defendant said to the second: "The thing that you have, where is it?" to which the latter replied: "It is in my possession. I will bring it." The second defendant went towards certain stairs and returned with a knife and a chopper. He held the knife in the light of the lamp. Witness could not recognise the knife nor chopper produced. The first defendant remarked to the fourth that the second and he were going along the Praya. When they left the third defendant observed that he would go along the tram route, and he went away. Then the fourth defendant took witness towards the Central Market and met Kishin Singh, who was asleep on the road near to the place where he was employed as watchman. Witness woke him and the fourth defendant asked Kishin Singh if he had gone to Mailla, and received an affirmative answer. After some conversation the fourth defendant said: "Let's go" and they proceeded to West Point, and arrived at Mailla's house. There they found the first and second defendants standing outside the wooden door. The first went towards the door and called out for Mailla, and the reply was received: "who are you?" The first defendant said: "I am Kaiser Singh. Has Mailla sent you?" The first defendant added that he had quarrelled with the third defendant and that they wished to take him back to where he was employed. The third defendant, who was inside, then opened the door and came out. Thereupon the first and second defendants entered, followed by the third, who closed the door. Witness saw deceased enter the kitchen and the two men followed him on the pretext that they wanted a drink of water, while the third remained beneath and the fourth defendant and witness were outside. After that witness heard a voice from the kitchen exclaim: "I'm dead." In about a quarter of an hour the first and second defendants returned and went into the sleeping room at the bottom of the stairs, where they remained about fifteen minutes. Afterwards they left the premises by jumping over the door. The first defendant said to the fourth: "Let us go now; we have done the work." Both the first and second defendants had bloodstains on their clothes. Case adjourned.

THE BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop Hoare should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter. Good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon. At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March a Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Council the Committee, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. The Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the Venerable Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Executive Committee. We publish a letter on the subject.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday 1st July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

CHAN WO AND OTHERS v. CHAN YAM.

In this action the plaintiffs were the appellants, and the defendant respondent, the appeal being against a judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Oriel), appears for the appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton (of Messrs. Bratton and Hett) represented the defendant.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that this was an appeal against a judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge in which he found on a question before him as to whether a certain assignment had been altered before or after execution, that upon the balance of probabilities the alteration had been made after execution. His object would be to endeavour to persuade the Court, including the learned Puisne Judge, that had due weight been given to the evidence given at the Court below, the balance of probability was that the alteration was made with the consent of all the parties prior to the execution of the assignment. In order to give their Lordships a grasp of the case, Counsel quoted passages from the statements of claim and defence in the original action. In the statement of claim dated April, 1904, it was shown that on August 10th, 1897, an action was commenced in original jurisdiction against the Wah Hing Lung firm, sued in the names of Chan Wo and Chan Yam, three defendants being at that time partners in the said firm while the action was pending, the defendant Chan Yam and others retired from the Wah Hing Lung and transferred their shares therein and all their beneficial interests to the present plaintiff Chan Wo. The memorandum of the said transfer was signed by the defendant, the present plaintiff and other partners in the firm. The action was compromised by the payment of \$12,000 to the Wah Tai.

The Chief Justice—Who is the Wah Tai? Sir Henry Berkeley—Debtors of the Wah Hing Lung. Mr. Slade—There was an action brought by the Wah Hing Lung to recover a debt due against the Wah Tai, and execution issued in Hongkong. As no money could be got here representations were made to the British Consul to endeavour to obtain execution through the Chinese authorities. A man named Mui Chow was represented to be a partner in the Wah Tai, and his property in Canton was seized. He came down here and brought action against Chan Wo and Chan Yam for wrongful seizure of property.

Sir Henry Berkeley pointed out that this action was brought against the Wah Tai for the recovery of \$7,000. They ultimately paid over to Mr. Bratton \$12,000 in full settlement of the claim against them, but the conclusion they were at present endeavouring to arrive at was whether certain alterations in an assignment made on March 2nd, 1899, were made previously or subsequently to the execution of the assignment. The statement of defence in the original action showed that by an agreement dated February, 1899, the defendant and all the other partners sold and transferred their shares in the Wah Hing Lung to Chan Wo, but from the property thus sold and transferred the judgment debt referred to, which was still unsatisfied, was *inter alia* expressly excepted. The first fact Counsel asked their Lordships to note was that prior to March, 1899, all the parties, both plaintiffs and defendants, were members of the Wah Hing Lung, and that prior to that date negotiations were entered into between the parties for the assignment by some of them to others of the goodwill. The agreement says "the whole of the signboard." An extraordinary word that last, but it's not English.

The Puisne Judge—It's Chinese, though. Sir Henry Berkeley—But it means goodwill. If you're translating from French "I have a headache," you don't say "I am bad to the head," and so if you are translating a Chinese word meaning goodwill, you say goodwill. This is what they say here "For the assignment of the whole of the signboard and furniture."

Mr. Slade—Signboards. Sir Henry Berkeley—All the better. It's plural, and still more inclusive. The only difference between the parties is whether certain debts due by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing are inclusive in the assignment or not. The word "exclusive" was originally in the document, but it was altered to "inclusive," and the question for the Court is to say when that alteration was made. As a fact the draft was prepared by Chan Yam and provided for the exclusion of two debts due from the Wah Tai and the Fung Shing. So far there was no dispute between the parties.

Mr. Slade—It is not admitted that Chan Yam drafted the original agreement, and when the draft came under the observation of Chan Wo he objected to the debts being excluded and required the document to be altered. It was then altered by Tsang Chingking with the concurrence of all the parties. Tsang Chingking was the accountant at that time, not a plaintiff as the Puisne Judge seemed to regard him at one time. He was the servant of all the parties, and was no more under the control and direction of Chan Wo, than he was under the control and direction of Chan Yam. Mr. Slade submitted that he was therefore entitled to ask the Court to regard him as at that time a disinterested person. He had to write only what the parties agreed upon.

The Puisne Judge—He made the alteration in the assignment.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But he made it prior to the execution.

The Puisne Judge—Yes. Sir Henry Berkeley—Before you could find that this alteration was made subsequent to the execution of the assignment your Lordships would have to find that the accountant entered into a conspiracy with Chan Wo to commit a forgery. Counsel then contended that the Puisne Judge had not quite made up his mind regarding his decision, as he stated in the last paragraph: "On the whole I am of opinion that the balance of probability lies with the defendant."

The Puisne Judge—I'd have non-suited the case if I hadn't made up my mind.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I have a case to show that where there is a question of doubt in the mind of a Judge, it is the duty of the Appeal Court to rehear the case.

The Chief Justice—It is laid down that all decisions are only questions of balancing probabilities.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I take it that is so, but I wish to draw your Lordships' attention to the fact that the assignment which was executed was published in the Chinese newspapers on March 6th and 7th both by the plaintiff and defendant, and their versions of the assignment agreed.

The Puisne Judge—I think it was admitted in the Court below that both advertisements included the debts.

Sir Henry Berkeley—That is so. Dealing with the question of forgery, Sir Henry Berkeley said that to forge the assignment a man would have to forge four or five names, a task which even Jim the penman would hesitate to undertake. This was no light thing to do, and before a person would set out on such a hazardous operation, there would have to be some overwhelming inducement. In conclusion Counsel submitted that the onus was on the defendants to support the grave allegations they had made against the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pollock then addressed the Court, after which the hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The conditions for "The White Horse Trophy" competition are appended:

1. The Trophy shall be known as "The White Horse Trophy."
2. It shall be open for competition to teams from the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
3. It shall be shot for once in each year, and shall be won three times in succession, or five times in all before becoming the property of the winners. Both teams shall fire on the same day.
4. The Trophy shall be held by the winners each year, who shall be responsible for its safe custody.
5. The competition shall be conducted under Rules on the King's Park Range, if available.
6. Teams shall consist of ten men a side, all scores to count.
7. The Ranges shall be 200, 500 and 600 yards.
8. Rifles shall be any British Service Pattern of 303 calibre.
9. The number of shots shall be seven at each range with one sighting shot at each range (not to count) one "blow off" shot shall be allowed at the 200 yards range only.
10. Targets and scoring shall be the latest Bley.
11. Ammunition shall be issued on the range and no other shall be allowed.
12. The expenses of the Match shall be borne equally by the competing clubs.
13. Not less than two months' notice shall be given to competitors of the date on which it is proposed to hold the competition.

A PLAGUE PREVENTATIVE.

Any method, however simple, which is found to be of use in warding off plague, is worth considering; and the suggestion made by a correspondent of the "Pioneer" (who signs himself "I.M.S.") in reference to the use of mustard oil, is interesting. He says: "It has been pointed out, more than once, that men plague in native oil shops do not contract from this observation. It appears to me that the probable reason is, that men working in oil shops get their clothes and bodies more or less covered with oil, and are in consequence avoided by flies. Many natives oil their skins with mustard oil as a protection from mosquitoes. If my surmise is correct, and flies have an equal aversion to mustard oil, a point which may be easily verified, this may prove to be an excellent prophylactic for plague. Perhaps some of your readers can tell us if flies will bite a skin covered with mustard oil. I know that Boracic ointment keeps them off, and this would probably be preferred as an inunction by Europeans. It should be applied daily after bathing, and if the flies theory is correct, will prevent bubonic plague, of course pneumonic plague is contracted by inhaling the germ, in the same way that consumption is contracted." The points raised are one of verification, and we commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Special Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen slightly to moderately over W. Japan and N. China.

A depression appears to be moving towards E.N.E. over Shanghai, with pressure at 0.2 inch below the average at Shanghai. Pressure is high, about 0.05 inch in excess of the normal over the Philippines.

Fresh S. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. to S.W. winds, fresh; equally, thunder strong.
Formosa Channel	S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W. S. to S.W.

THE EMPEROR'S "FRIEND."

The New York Sun says: There was a meeting of jewellers on May 25th at the store of Edwin W. Dayton at 4 West Thirty-ninth street. All those present were victims of J. Edgar Boeck, friend of prominent men, jeweller, commission agent, linguist and man of many accomplishments, who has been missing for two weeks, along with much jewelry not his own.

The meeting of the jewellers—there were a dozen of them—was held behind closed doors, and all hands refused to tell what they had talked about. They were all in good spirits when they came away, and said they might have something of interest to make public on Monday. It was said by one of those most concerned in Boeck's disappearance that it was probable that none of the jewellers would lose anything after all, and that some friend of the missing man might come forward and make good for him.

In the last few months of his expensive career here Boeck borrowed \$4,000 from the manager of a realty company with offices on upper Broadway, and he still owes the man \$300. On this man he said that he had lost heavily in the stock market and in playing the races. Boeck said that one stock brokerage concern that went to the wall some time ago owed him a large amount of money, and he tried to put the three year shaped pearls and a diamond necklace up as security for a loan of \$10,000 only two weeks ago yesterday, saying that the jewels were part of the reimbursement he had received from the head of the brokerage concern.

The really man made inquiries and ascertained that the pearls were the property of a jewelry concern. Boeck had been unable to produce a bill of sale or a receipt and the loan was refused. These pearls and the diamond necklace were the same that Boeck secured from Dayton to sell to one of the Guggenheim and made away with.

The really man has a chattel mortgage on Boeck's goods which was issued to him in the latter part of December. He therefore holds the first mortgage. Sol Guggenheim of Guggenheim Bros., the copper smelters, has a chattel mortgage for \$14,248. This mortgage, however, was recorded in the Register's Office in February. Yesterday morning lawyers representing Sol Guggenheim obtained in the Supreme Court an attachment against Boeck for \$2,000. At the offices of Marcelus, Pitt & Co., 170 Broadway, where Boeck made his office and where he has a large amount of Chinese porcelain, it was said that the representatives of Mr. Guggenheim had admitted that they are particularly anxious to get hold of some of Boeck's papers. Just what the attachment for \$2,000 which Mr. Guggenheim has obtained is really for cannot be learned for the present. Sol Guggenheim is in Europe, but it is said that some of those that were robbed by Boeck have heard from the copper magnate. The really man to whom Boeck owes \$300 said yesterday that he wasn't worrying. He said:

"I have no doubt but that the affairs of Boeck will be all straightened out. He is a big people behind him, and this jewelry business was only one of several side lines which he ran."

The man says Boeck told him a story that suggests the visions of the late "Count" Mikiewicz. Boeck said he represented a clique of high officials in China on an important mission.

"Boeck told me," said the really man, "that his errand in this country was that of interesting American capitalists in the development of China. He certainly knew prominent people. Boeck introduced me to Senator William A. Clark, and the latter's secretary, John Anderson, went around with Boeck a great deal. Anderson called Boeck Ed and Boeck called him Jack. Boeck was very friendly with the Guggenheims, and I know that it was he who arranged with a well-known magazine writer to write a sensational article about the latter was making his fight for the Secretaryship from Colorado. When I looked up Boeck to see if he was good enough to lend money to I was told at the office of the Guardian Trust Company that Boeck knew a lot of prominent men, was very close to high Chinese officials, especially the Chinese Minister at Washington, and, therefore, was no doubt good for a loan."

Boeck told the man and some of the jewellers that he expected to go back to China soon and be engaged in the management of the greatest of enterprises in the world.

"I am in with a clique of the highest and most shrewd officials in China," he said. "The only thing that remains in our way is the Dowager Empress. As long as she lives things will be at a standstill in China. When she dies, and she is pretty well along in years, the young Emperor will be full control. We members of the clique hold the coming Emperor in the palm of our hands. He is progressive and wants the country developed."

"The young Emperor realizes the encroaching danger of Japan and he doesn't propose to remain quiet and let Japan make inroads in his country. He is in favour of letting American capital in there to build railroads and develop the great mineral resources. Here I am buying copper for the Chinese to mine into money. Why, China has the finest copper under her soil than any nation in the world. The Emperor is a friend of mine and we have often talked over these things."

"I have interested a number of prominent American capitalists, especially a man who has developed the copper industry in this country, and they are just waiting for the chance to develop China. For the present we are organizing a syndicate to go to New York to get a loan of \$1,000,000 for my share in China. This is to be a \$10,000,000 corporation and I am to receive \$2,000,000 for my share in planning it. In addition I will get a large block of stock in the company. Not only American wealth is to be put into this scheme of developing China. There are a lot of wealthy men in China who are only awaiting the opportunity to put their money in."

The crowd I represent are to be considered by the Emperor when he gets his full control, and all favorite enterprises are to be granted to the American-Chinese Corporation that is being organized. In fact the affair is organized, and the only thing that stands in the way of the plan being put in operation is the present Dowager Empress with her stubborn (rival) ideas. The Japanese Government is aware of all this and the leading politicians know that American interests are to be favoured by the Emperor. You will find that there is more to do with the feeling against America in Japan than all the S. Francisco shoot troubles have."

Lawyer Franklin B. of 5 Beekman street made inquiries yesterday regarding Boeck's supply of Chinese porcelain in the interest of Fleming D. Chesire, United States Consul general at large, said to be now in China.

Lawyer Brien was instructed to levy on the Chinese porcelain in the Consulate. It is said that Boeck disposed of Consul General Chesire's cases and failed to remit any money from the sales. The porcelain that he has stored at 170 Broadway and in the office of Lawyer Burroughs at 18 Broadway are said to be the property of the widow of Fleming D. Chesire. It was said that representatives of this widow are on their way here to lay claim to the porcelain.—Sun.

MUTINY ON THE "ASHTABULA" AT TAKU BAR.

THIRTY CHINESE TAKEN PRISONER BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Fuller details of the mutiny on board the s.s. *Ashtabula* at Taku Bar on June 15th, news of which was telegraphed briefly, appears in the *Evening and Morning Times*. The first accounts were slightly exaggerated, owing to the excitement which the incident caused.

The Tientsin papers' representative wrote: The mutiny of the crew on the *Ashtabula* broke out on Saturday morning while the vessel was lying in the Outer Anchorage.

An official informant said that the men had not been paid for some time, doubtless for sufficient reasons, one of which was that they, if they had money, would have left the ship, despite their agreements. This was the cause of the trouble.

On Saturday the men were not wishing to return to America where they had been shipped suddenly decided no longer to work, and their spokesman informed Captain Harwood of this decision. Captain Harwood at once ordered the men's arrest, and he was placed in irons.

Another mutineer then came forward, and when the Captain ordered his arrest also, his companions, hastily arming themselves with iron bars and ladders, rushed to his rescue.

The officers fired several shots over the heads of the advancing men but as they continued to come on the officers fired directly at them and two of the crew were shot. One had a bullet in his cheek, near the upper lip, and the second was wounded in the leg.

The eight officers then left the ship and boarded the *Taku* gunboat which had remained near. A Customs officer Mr. Fisher, who was on board the *Ashtabula* on Tuesday, approached in a steam launch with Captain Limberg and boarded the *Ashtabula*, finding the crew quiet. They knew of the two Europeans. No damage had been done to the ship and the only officer hurt was an engineer, who received a blow before the revolters were turned on the men.

Vice-Consul Pratt and thirty Sikhs under Lieutenant Harwood arrived here at seven p.m., and embarked at once on the tugboat *Ferveur* for the *Ashtabula*, to which the officers had, in the meantime, returned.

Thirty mutineers, including the two wounded men, were taken ashore and handed over to Captain Chen of the *Tongku* gunboat. The injured men were taken to Dr. Shaw and to a Sanitary Commission hospital.

On Sunday morning the prisoners were placed on board the Chinese river gunboat *Feeling* which then left for Tientsin. It is reported that the British authorities telegraphed orders to the gunboat *Hope* at Waimai to proceed to Taku, Lieutenant Harwood being instructed to place himself and his men under the orders of the local commander. The highly coloured version of the mutiny which was first made public is deemed credible for this step.

Mr. Pratt, Lieutenant Harwood and his men arrived back at Tientsin on Sunday at 11 a.m. The prisoners on board the Chinese gunboat reached the Bund in the afternoon, and were handed over to the City authorities.

The case of the mutiny on the s.s. *Ashtabula* was heard at the Native District Court (Shan Yan Tin) in the City. Mr. Handley-Derry appeared on behalf of the British Consulate.

Benjamin, a Chinese, the chief engineer of the *Ashtabula*, Capt. Burrows of the Lighter Co., and Dr. Colman of the Standard Oil Co. were present.

Only the Captain's evidence regarding the agreement and pay of the men was heard. The details of the mutiny were not gone into. While the Captain insisted that he had not to pay a cent to the men before the expiration of the year's agreement, 12 months, the firemen insisted that they were engaged by monthly wages. The Chinese Court could not find in the articles a passage making any reference to the date of payment.

As a matter of fact the No. 1 firemen came ashore with five other firemen to the British Consulate on Friday when the dispute started and were told by the Consul to return to their ship and to obey the Captain's orders.

The Captain admits that the men had more than three months' wages in arrears, but declared that in case he paid the men, they would have run away, as another crew did at Moji, to whom he had paid \$1.8 0.

The Captain had offered the men, to pay them the wages due them at the Shanghai Agency of the Standard Oil Co. to the relatives of the men in the South, seven days after the departure of the *Ashtabula* from Taku.

The court found that the officers have to pay the men three months' wages and to see that the wounded are properly cared for.

The steamer leaves tomorrow but the Captain can have the case further looked into after his return if it is within six months.

Mr. Handley-Derry appealed against the decision.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI HORROR.

The Shanghai Times of June 25th says: Early yesterday morning two human arms, much decomposed, were found in a drain near the Defence Creek, at the end of the Rue du Consulat, Frenchtown. The limbs evidently are those of a native, and it is supposed they belong to the dismembered body of the man found in a pigskin trunk on the Pootung side of the river, on the 20th inst.

At the time this body was discovered, there was a dispute with the arm and hand found in the Soochow Creek last week, as reported at the time; but the medical examination of this latter gruesome find showed that the members belonged to a foreign woman, and so the mystery of the Soochow Creek discovery remains as deep and sinister as ever.

If the arms that came to light yesterday are those of the dismembered remains of the unfortunate native found in Pootung, the theory that there is a connection between the arms from the Soochow Creek and the body found at Pootung, is completely upset, and it becomes the imperative duty of somebody to take some steps towards establishing the identity of the unhappy woman whose severed arm was cast up on the Creek foreshore. Why, we ask again, is the Creek not being dragged? A great deal, some days ago, reported to us that a boat had also been seen in the Harbour Creek, but neither the Police nor the Harbour authorities apparently made any effort to find it. They professed to disbelieve the story, but our correspondent was thoroughly trustful, and the discovery of these arms in the Defence Creek goes to substantiate his story. Why is it that nobody seems to consider it his duty to try to throw some light on these dreadful crimes which are taking place around us almost every night in the moon, and of which such terrible evidences are being revealed morning after morning? If it is nobody's business to investigate these ghastly occurrences it is time the ratepayers, Chinese and foreign, organised something in the nature of a Vigilance Committee to take in hand a plain and obvious duty which everybody in authority seems to be shirking.

It is reported that Mr. Sydney Meutrie has accepted an appointment with the Federal Life Assurance Co. of Hamilton Canada.

"TANSAN"

Beware of Bogus Imitations!

The only genuine TANSAN bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON on the label

"Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-responsive"

TANSAN is the Softest of all Drinking Waters.

TANSAN is entirely free from the obnoxious taste peculiar to salted or other fabricated waters.

TANSAN mixed with Milk, Wines, Spirits, etc., neither impairs nor in any way alters, or tends to expand their respective natural flavors.

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES . . . \$6.25
" DOZEN . . . 1.60
" CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES . . . 8.25
" DOZEN . . . 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

UNREST IN INDIA.

THE QUESTION OF NERATEL.

The Englishman says:—Whilst the public

attention has been devoted to the unrest in the

Eastern Province and the distant Punjab,

events happening nearer Calcutta seem to have

passed unnoticed. The little French town of

Chanderdurg, twenty miles away by the

recent works of a canal, unpleasant incidents

one of which will shortly be the subject of

criminal proceedings in the French Court at

Chanderdurg. In this particular case the

victims were an English gentleman, his wife

and the former's chauffeur. On a recent visit

to the town the latter was severely assaulted

by a small crowd and his property, including

valuable jewelry, was lost. He sustained

serious injuries to the head and was rendered

almost unconscious. The body was then interred

in her husband's tomb and she was then

by an official surgeon, and later on three

and two or three days were arrested. The

former are said to be the sons of a Hindu woman

of position. Bail was applied for and refused,

and the case will be heard in a few days.

A French gentleman, one of the best

known citizens of Chanderdurg, told an

Englishman representing the French Court at

Chanderdurg, that on Saturday the

conditions prevailing in the town had

been unpleasant and undesirable for some

time. The Swadeshi and boycott clubs were,

of course, responsible for this state of affairs. The

Indians in French territory had assumed a

turbulent and offensive attitude, and there

could be no doubt but that they were

determined to do all in their power to

disturb the peace of the town. He had

been told that they were not to be

frustrated in their efforts. He had

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until a countermand.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSESS. BARRETTO & CO'S
Offices have This Day been REMOVED TO QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 3, Third Floor.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1168

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Office.
Possession from 1st August next.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1159

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH," CONDUIT ROAD.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BOMHAM ROAD.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRATA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1180

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the Assets and Liabilities of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

The business will be carried on under the name and style of **SCHULDT & Co.** at Hongkong.

Hong names 行洋亨元 司公士刺德
SCHULDT & Co.
No. 2, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1111

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM This Date until further notice Mr. PERCY TESTER has been appointed AGENT for the above Company, and UNDERWRITER of the above Company for Hongkong and South China.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1123

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been transferred to a company with limited liability under the name and style of **MESSESS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED**, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Vaux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD (formerly occupied by Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO.,
General Drapers, &c.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

INTIMATIONS

COGNAC.

MESSESS. JEEJEEBOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronized by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00
FELIX TILLAC & Co's 16.50
GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's 14.50
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock N. O., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of 900,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Bookkeeping Experience. European with Mercantile training preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary required.

"ACCOUNTANT."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1125

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"
The undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On THURSDAY, the 4th July:—
From Lower Belcher, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

On FRIDAY, the 5th July:—
From Yuen Redoubt, in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1139

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK STORE, Mr. H. RUTTON JONES'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AB FAU'S FERRY WHARF, STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INSURANCES

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 49

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1906: £17,837,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
1. FIRE FUNDS... 3,387,500 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1116

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.
(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

LUTGENS, EINSMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer. Commissions solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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Good Panoramas Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 505

S. IEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 19, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LAQUEWARE.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 773

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1901. 47

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & Co.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Munt's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Vaux Road Central) Telephone No. 613.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

DAVID COESAR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARBEG & CO.
Sole Agents

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. Wm. O'Connell by Public Auction, TO SELL (TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1907, Commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 57, Caine Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
SILK BROCADE UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, O. ERMANN, VELVET, PILS CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, BOOKCASES, BOOKS (Law and Fiction), OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, ORNAMENTS, CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., &c.

ONE VERY FINE BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs & Watts. Several Sets of IVORY, BILLIARD BALLS, CRYSTAL BALLS, SNUFF, CIGARETTES, LEATHER UPHOLSTERED SEATS, &c.

ONE GRAND PIANO by Steinway and Son. One GRAMOPHONE and about 700 RECORDS, including some of the very best.

About 400 PIANOLA RECORDS in fine condition.

On view from THURSDAY the 25th June. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.BRANCHES:
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Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau,
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DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESellschaft.INTEREST allowed on Current Account,
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
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RESERVE FUNDS...11,550,000BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
on annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum
" " " 6 " 4 1/2 " "
" " " 3 " 3 1/2 " "TAKED JAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ
(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£2,750,000)

RESERVE FUND...FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

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Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermain.Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay,
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.The Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of
credit on its Branches and Correspondents in
the East, on the Continent, and in Great
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" " " 6 " 4 " "
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J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDI-
AUSTRIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND...£1,075,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...£300,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND...£1,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...£170,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE

AUTHORIZED...Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.
LONDON BANKERS:
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The Corporation transacts every description
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money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2
per annum on Daily balances and accepts
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For 6 " 3 " "
For 3 " 3 " "No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.PAID-UP CAPITAL...\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND...\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

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THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on application.INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2
Per Cent. per annum.Depositors may transfer at their option
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SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on a FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

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HANDELS BANK,
(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737)HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

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Credit payable in all important places of the
World and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per
annum on the Daily Balances.On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 1/2 per annum
" " " 6 " 4 " "
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J. BOETTJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP...3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin,
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui,
Fouchow, Osaka, Fokio,
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama,
Swatow.HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vaux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Account
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application.

D. TOHLOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

SPIRITUALISTS AND SIMPLETONS.

The Colley Maskelyne case, now concluded,
has shown several things—that Carlyle's fool
was not a great exaggeration, that a
judge is sometimes not a very wise man, and
that archdeacones are not always what they
seem. It impressed a great many people when
Archdeacon Colley bellowed Mr. Maskelyne £1000
that he could not by trickery produce the
manifestations he (the Archdeacon) had seen
in a "medium" prodrom. Mr. Maskelyne did it,
and in the course of his advertising his feat,
said things for which Mr. Colley sued him
for libel. He said in fact for the £1000. We
have not wasted space on the unutterably
foolish evidence of those witnesses with
eminent names who deplored their faith in
mediums and spirits; but give here the ter-
mination of the case which has excited wide
interest.Mr. Gill, in opening the case for defendant, said
the action arose from and was entirely due to
what plaintiff had done. The whole explanation
was that the plaintiff was a man with a passion
for notoriety. Defendant had always been ready
to demonstrate what all sensible people know
with regard to spiritualism, viz., that there were
stupid men, foolish women, and rascals who
preyed on those connected with it. From time
to time defendant had been a party to the
exposure of these frauds, but no sort of exposure
would affect people like plaintiff. Most of the
mediums were thorough-going rascals, who
introduced into their performances a parody of
religion which involved an amount of blasphemy
which would have rendered even by pious people
were not very straight-faced. Counsel, in
the course of his speech, made a good deal
of fun out of the spirits eating baked ap-
ples. He said, "Allo, our spirit, seemed to
judging from the information that plaintiff
was able to acquire from a minute examination
of the lady. (Loud laughter.) It was a lament-
able thing to have to deal with such rub-
bish, and it would be pathetic were it not for
the way these pamphlets were put on the public
by such a man as plaintiff, who called himself
an archdeacon, whom people looked on as a high
dignitary in the Church. He submitted that
the title of archdeacon was purely local, and
that plaintiff had no right to go about England
parading the title. Mr. Jas. Nevill Maskelyne,
defendant, said he was in his 68th year, and
had been following his profession for twenty
years. He had always been interested in the
subject of spiritualism, and it was by
exposing mediums that he brought before the
public as an entertainer. The Daven-
port Brothers were, without doubt, the
cleverest mediums that ever appeared, and
he disavowed the trick of their cabinet by
accident. His attention was attracted by the
Daily Telegraph correspondence on Spiritualism.
He noticed that the name of the medium was
not disclosed. He knew that plaintiff had been
mixed up with Monk, and he naturally assumed
the medium was he. Having read plaintiff's
challenge he selected the manifestation which
he thought would be the most interesting and
most attractive to the public. He then sent
plaintiff an invitation to come and see the
performance, and reserved seats for him.
Witness saw plaintiff outside the hall in
the rain during the first performance,
having his pamphlets given away. His friends
tried to get him to go in, but he would not.
In preparing for the production of the "ghost"
witness compiled the pamphlet, "History of
£1,000 challenge," and he also made inquiries
as to plaintiff's past history and connection with
Bishop Colenso. He had read the letters which
appeared in the Guardian at the time of
plaintiff's appointment in which the Bishop of
London accused plaintiff of unprincipled
creation, and the Archbishop of Canterbury
said the sermon plaintiff preached at Durban
conveyed an erroneous impression of wis-
dom passed at the interview between plaintiff
and the archbishop. He had also read the com-
ments the Guardian made on the subject, and had
founded some of his pamphlets on those
comments.With reference to his going out to see at
Colenso's death, where did you get that idea
from?—From his own sermon at Durban.
It was your view, rightly or wrongly, that it
was only the Archbishop of Canterbury who
could appoint his dean?—Yes. I thought the
appointment must come from the Archbishop
on the nomination of the local bishop.You say he is not, and never was, an archdeacon?
That is my opinion now—that he is not
legally an archdeacon at all, and certainly not
of the Church of England, of which I was
speaking at the time.Cross-examined by Mr. Banks, he had
been informed that the Rev. H. R. Hawes
confessed on his death-bed he had no faith in
Spiritualism at all. He admitted there were a
few slight phenomena which occurred on which
fraud could be based, and on which honest people
lumbered themselves. Witness said he did
not at first intend to take up the challenge of
plaintiff. Since the performance had been
going on he had made a little introductory
speech.Have you been careful about your language,
or have you spoken of the archdeacon in
uncomplimentary terms?—Oh! I have made a
little joke here and there.
Mr. Banks: At the Archdeacon's expense?
I introduced the word Colleywobblers. (Loud
laughter.)Have you suggested that he was a man who
offered £1,000 when he had not got the
money?—I did not suggest that. I said I had
been able to materialise a spirit, but had not the
£1,000, and I was afraid the £1,000 would not
be materialised. (Loud laughter.)
Did that refer to your performance or to the
archdeacon's means?—I had not finished. I
said, "If it is materialised I have no doubt
the lawyers will get a good deal of it." (Roars
of laughter.)Mr. Gill: That has settled my learned friend.
(Laughter.)—This concluded the cross-examina-
tion.
Mr. David—Christie Murray, the author,
said he had seen defendant's performance, and
he thought it was a fair representation of
plaintiff's description.Mr. Gill addressed the jury for the
defence—Mr. Eldon Barker, Q.C., argued that
the challenge to Mr. Maskelyne was to produce
"all" that the archdeacon said in his pamphlet
Monk, the medium, had done by spiritualism.
The Judge:—How can that possibly be?
He can't produce all the things in that
pamphlet all at once on the stage.Mr. Banks, continuing said whatever the
one thing was Mr. Maskelyne selected from
the Archdeacon's pamphlet to do, to be able to
claim the £1,000, it must be a complete incident.
He introduced only part of the phenomenon of
"Psychic Parturition," because the apparition
did not return into the medium's side as the
archdeacon declared that Monk's materialisa-
tion did. And even this was not reproduced
in the way described or in the pamphlet. There
was no pretence that the spirit from evolved out
of the rapour, the evidently came from behind
the medium, while the puff of steam or smoke
dispersed itself. Mr. Banks went on to argue
that Archdeacon Colley was a properly ap-
pointed archdeacon by Bishop Colenso.Summing up, the judge said in his opinion
Mr. Colley was not in fact an archdeacon when
Mr. Maskelyne wrote the pamphlet. An arch-
deacon took the bishop's place in some matters,
was under the eye of the bishop, and received
his authority from the bishop. Mr. Colley had
his authority from the bishop, but did not think Mr.
Colley was not performing the functions of an
archdeacon. Whether he ever was an archdeacon
was a question for the consideration of the jury.
The facts seemed to point that he was when
in South Africa. With regard to the alleged
libel, a man who identified himself with the
ridiculous stuff in the pamphlet—which the
majority of men regarded as humbug—could
not come forward and say he was a person
entitled to the respect with which people
usually regarded an archdeacon. Was there
ever such a collection of rubbish as in the
archdeacon's pamphlet? He did not think it
was a reasonable reading of the challenge that
Mr. Maskelyne was to produce "all" the effects
that the pamphlet described. No doubt in the
effect he had selected he could have made
think it did. He looked upon these £1,000
challenges as undesirable, but did not think Mr.
Maskelyne would have made a serious claim for
the money if it hadn't been for the libel action
having been brought against him.At the end of an hour and a half a deliberation,
the jury brought in a verdict in favour of
Archdeacon Colley on all the issues raised, and
awarded him £75 damages for the libel.These were the questions left to the jury by
Mr. Justice Killy, and the answers:1. Whether the words complained of are
libellous?—Never. Yes.

2. Whether they are true?—Answer: No.

3. Is Mr. Maskelyne entitled to the £1,000
challenge?—Answer:In reference to the finding of the jury that
he had reproduced the "effect" only in
part, Mr. Maskelyne, after the trial, de-
clared his readiness to perform the re-
production, if required, and said that it
had only been omitted because, from the point
of view of stagecraft, it formed an anticlimax
to the production. Immediately after the
conclusion of the trial the following letter was
received from Mr. Colley's solicitor:Dear Sir,—My client instructs me to with-
draw the challenge issued by him to you. Please
take no notice that the same is hereby
withdrawn.—Yours faithfully, E. H. Skeels.To this Mr. Maskelyne added the following
footnote:Mr. Maskelyne desires to make no further
comment upon this subject. He is quite content
to leave the public to form its own conclusions.

A NAVIGATING NOVELIST.

MR. JACK LONDON'S TRIP.

Mr. Jack London, the American novelist
who is sailing round the world on the ketch
Shark arrived at Honolulu on May 20, being
27 days out from San Francisco. There were
on board the vessel six persons in all, namely
Mr. London himself, Mrs. London, Captain
James, two other men and a Japanese. All
were in good health and spirits.The Shark is lighted throughout with
electricity which is furnished by a small
dynamo run by a small engine. A 14-foot
launch and a good sized life boat are carried.According to Mr. London, his proposed trip
about the world in a small vessel came as a
brilliant idea while he was on the bank of
the swimming pool at Glen Ellen.In explanation of his ocean scheme he says
that in so doing he is drifting along the lines
of least resistance, and from the appearance
of the homelike comfort surrounding his
little craft now safely anchored in H. W. water,
he has hit the nail on the head.Very few definite plans have been mapped
out by Mr. London. Of course a general outline
of the trip is found. That was mentioned when
the idea of the voyage was born. Hawaii was
the first port of call. That was settled before
they plunged into the swimming pool again.Mr. London says that in a general way they
have formulated a plan which will include the
South Sea, taking in Samoa, New Zealand,
Tasmania, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo
and on up to the Philippines over to Japan
and it is possible that a sail will be made at
Korea. Continuing the Red Sea and the Medi-
terranean will be explored. Beyond that, Mr.
London says happenings are of too misty a
nature to occupy his thoughts for a while.The Shark is forty-five feet long on the water
line and has a beam of 11 feet 6 inches. Her deck is
flush, there being no house. The living apart-
ments occupy the whole vessel from stem to
stem.Mr. London expects to put in several years
on his trip, which is made in the interests of an
eastern map, and will do all of his writing
on board the little vessel.The Shark is not a pretty craft by any
means, but her build from midship forward
ought to make her a pretty dry boat during
any head sea work. The long over-
board will have a tendency to throw off
seawind of letting them come aboard.Her dividing bulkheads form her into several
waterproof compartments. Taking her all in
all she is a stout little craft and looks fit for
any voyage.Her ketch rig is one of the best that could
have been planned. It makes the working
of sails an easy matter. In a stiff breeze the
mainsail can be squelched, and under jib and
jigger she will ride out the hardest kind of a
blow.Abbey's
Effer-
escent SaltNo more Constipation! No
more Dyspepsia! No more
Bilious attacks! No more
Headache! No more Kidney
and Liver trouble!You can be as certain that
Abbey's Salt will conquer any
disorder arising from the
Stomach, Liver or Bowels,
as you are that the sun rises
in the East.Costs but little to convince
yourself, buy a bottle if in
need.Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores,
and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson,
1, d., Hong Kong.

44, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

325-3

A Good Appetite

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily
be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of
BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,
and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken
according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. Every woman
Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors
in boxes, price 9d., 1s. 1s. and 2s.

Nature's Own Food

The concentrated
nourishment
of Fresh Milk

PLASMON

One ounce contains more food
value than a beef steak.

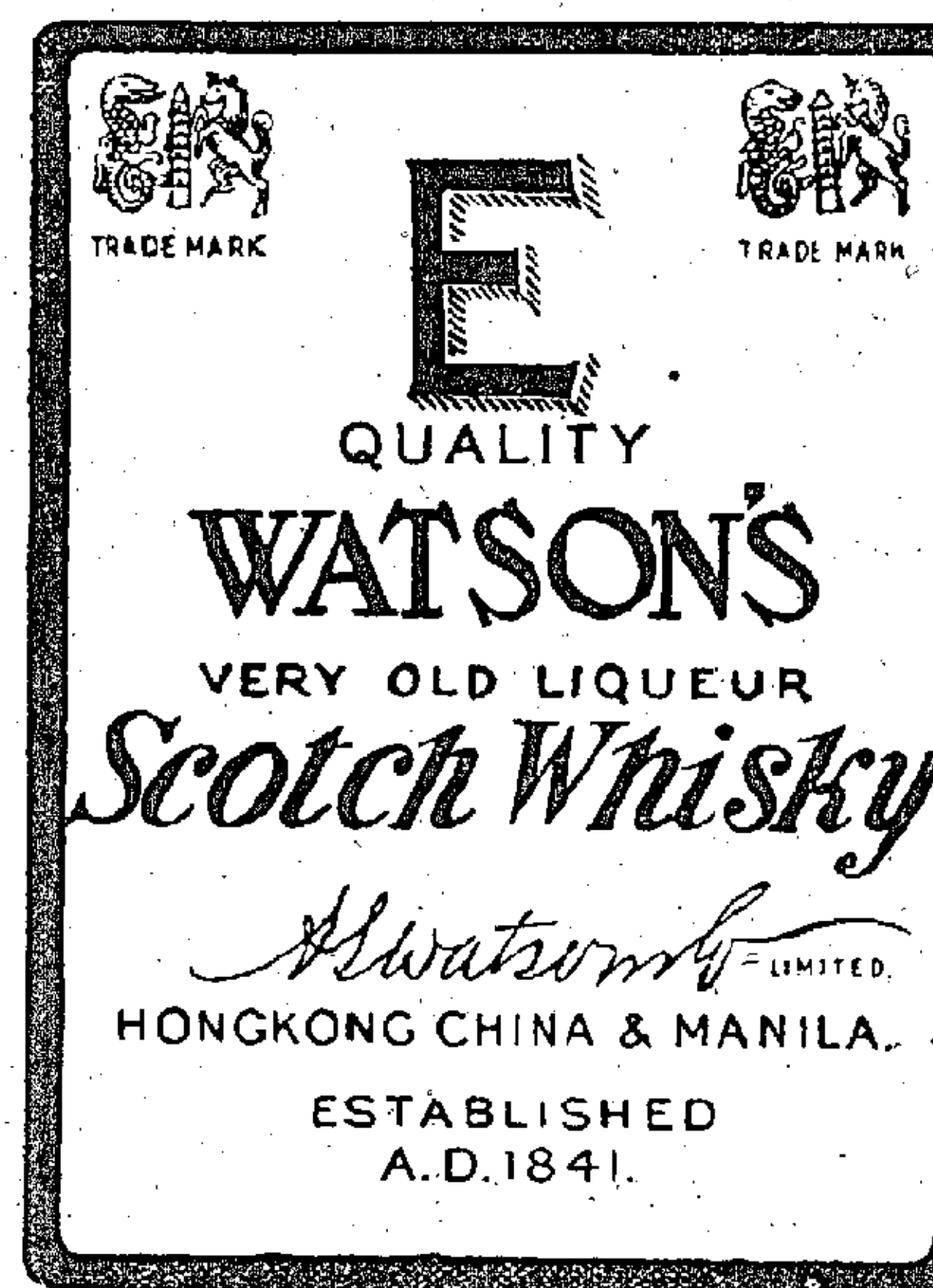
TRY

PLASMON

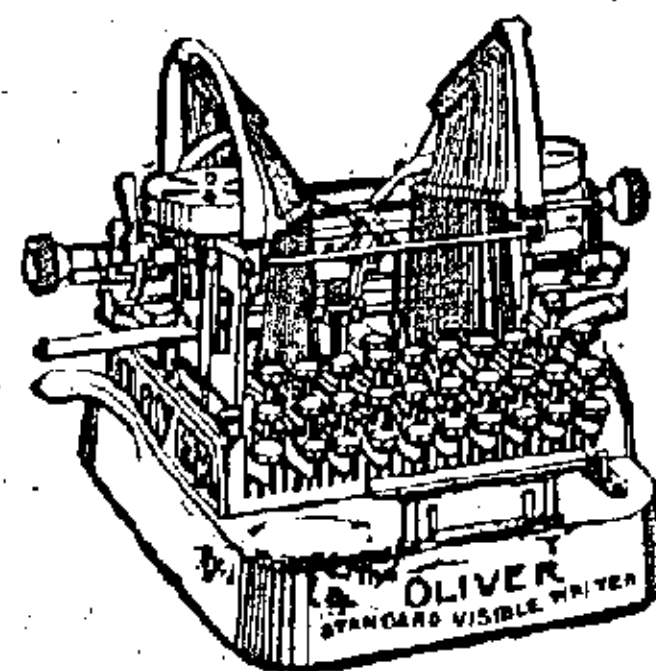
OATS
COCOAGo twice
as far as
any others

NEW LABEL

WATSON'S "E" WHISKY.

NOTE.—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTER
"E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK; ALSO SEALING IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE
CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE
LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.
THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

1147



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF

THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG,

TO

EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES

OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION

IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

1055

STORAGE
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 25 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 5th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 11th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (CHINA)	Capt. E. Street	Noon, 13th July	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and SYRIA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.
ANTWERP			

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, SWATOW, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG, SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI, DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	* "TAMING" On 2nd July, 4 p.m. * "CHIRLI" On 3rd July, Daylight * "LIANGCHOW" On 4th July, 4 p.m. * "KWEICHOW" On 5th July, 4 p.m. * "KWEIYANG" On 6th July, 4 p.m. * "SHAOHSING" On 7th July, 9 a.m. * "FOOCHOW" On 10th July, 4 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	* "CHINGTU" On 11th July, 4 p.m. * "KAIFONG" On 13th July, 4 p.m.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	* "MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 7th July, at 9 a.m.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration)	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	3,828	WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 28th Aug.	16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers... 240, 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	* "ROON" Capt. G. MEINERS	Wednesday 3rd July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	* "PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. C. WOLTERMAN	About Wednesday, 3rd July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	* "MANILA" Capt. MENNSEN	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIQ."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

1120

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TUDOR PRINCE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 3 p.m.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

1127

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHINA."

FROM LONDON BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., or s.s. "Macedonia"
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERZB. FRANZ FERDINAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 5th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining at the Godowns after the 5th July, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIEBER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23th June, 1907.

3

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary and Biliary Systems, such as Catarrh of the Bladder, Nephritis, etc.

Bottle 1/6. Six Bottles 5/6. Postage 1/6.

Sole Agents, Messrs. G. A. WITT & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

68

ON SALE.

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INDIA, PHILIPPINES,
BORNEO, &c.,
WITH HIGH ABRE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
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1907.
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The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the Tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, its History, Topography, &c., &c. The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1,729, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,390, \$6.00.

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Taku	Yochow	Samsui
Newchwang	Siam	Kongmoon
Taira	Ichang	Wuchow
Port Arthur	Chungking	Kwangchow
Chifu	Hankow	Pakhoi
Ningpo	Ningpo	Hoihow
Waihaiwei	Wenchow	Lungchow
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Soochow	Swatow	
Chinkiang		

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Yokohama	Moji	Tsushima
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA

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Tonkin Provinces	Quinhon	Cambridge

PHILIPPINES

Manila	Iloilo	Cebu
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BORNEO

Sarawak	Labuan	British N. Borneo
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PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) WITH INSET

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Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin,

1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859;

Convention, 1890; Rules for Joint Investiga-

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1875, with Additional Article; Opium Con-

vention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1891;

Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burma

Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898;

Waihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial,

Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention,

1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;

Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887, and

1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional

1893; Peking, 1890; Immigration, 1894;

Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1890;

Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and

Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1895; Lisotung Con-

vention, 1895; Commercial,

